FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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publication. Advertisers are request-
the number of insertions desired, or
be continued till forbid, and charged
ly.
s to the Editor must be post paid.

e Country Supplied.

EAT BARGAINS!

Hurlbutt's Old Stand,

reet, near the Market, where can be found,

, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

S, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBREL-
AS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT
NERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIM-
Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and
LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES,
&c &c. &c.
ses fine Hats, assorted qualities,
zen wool do.
ir coarse pegged Brogans,
o Kip do. and sewed, do.
o. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York
latest fashion,
o. do do do. 2d quality,
o. do do do. 3d ditto,
o. brass nailed, do.
o. do. pegged do.
o. do. water proof do.
o. do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
o. do do do 2d quality,
o. do do kip do 1st do.
o. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
o. do do Morocco do do.
o. do do calf Van Buren,
o. do do do Nullifiers,
o. do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
o. do do buck skin do.
o. do do do Slippers,
o. do do calf over Shoes,
o. do kip Shoes,
o. do morning Slippers,
o. do fine Morocco Pumps,
o. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
o. do Gaiter do very neat,
o. do calf Brogans,
o. do Morocco Boots,
o. do seal do.
o. do calf Jackson Shoes,
o. do Morocco Shoes,
o. do seal do.
o. do do Slippers,
o. do prunel do.
o. do English kid do.
o. do French Morocco do.
o. do leather Shoes, pegged,
o. do do Boots do and sewed,
o. do black satteen Slips,
o. do white do (for particular occasions,)
o. boys' fine Brogans,
o. do coarse do.
o. do fine Shoes,
o. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
o. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
o. do prunel do do do.
o. Misses' Boots, do do.
o. do Jackson,
o. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
zen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
o. do gingham do.
o. cotton do very cheap.
o. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
o. children's bombazine do.
o. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
o. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assort-
ed qualities,
o. do do do hair do.
o. do do do white do do.
o. do do cravat Stiffeners,
o. do do Saddles,
o. Bridles, different qualities,
o. Martingals,
o. box Blacking,
es Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
zen fine Calf Skins,
o. do Kip,
es Cotton Cards,
ed and hair Trunks, different sizes,
zen Whips, different qualities,
h Shoe Brushes.
es a great variety of other GOODS in my
numerous to mention. The above Goods
st been received from the North, and a
ny of them manufactured expressly for
of which will be sold very low, either at
ale or retail.

G. HURLBUTT.
mber 3, 1833. 61-tf.
N. B. I shall replenish my stock by
rival from New York.

NOTICE.

E SUBSCRIBER having purchased the en-
e stock of GOODS of D Murchison, con-
of *FANCY and STAPLE*

RY GOODS,

TLEMENS' & LADIES' CLOAKS,
ats, Bonnets & Shoes,
RDWARE & CUTLERY.
taken the Stand recently occupied by him,
e intends, in a short time, in addition to
esent Stock, to add a general assortment of

Groceries,

which will be sold on accommodating terms
sh or Country Produce. The public are in-
to call and examine for themselves

M. MURCHISON.
ember 20th, 1833. 61*tf*

L Persons indebted to me, are requested to
all and settle the same with M. Murchison;
is authorized to collect and grant discharges
e same.

D MURCHISON.

NOTICE.

the November Term, 1833, of Sampson
County Court, the Subscribers obtained Let-
of Administration on the Estate of Everett
ed hereby give notice to all persons having
against said Estate to bring them forward
enticated, within the time prescribed by
is notice will be pleaded in bar of a re-
Also to all persons indebted to the Es-
make payment immediately, otherwise
notes or accounts will be put in suit.

WM. ASHFORD,
RICHARD BASS.
pson County, Nov. 26, 1833. 61-3w.

FARMERS! & Look Here.



The Subscriber having determined to remove to the west, offers for sale the Plantation whereon he now resides, near Carthage, Moore County, forty miles North West of Fayetteville. It consists of about two thousand one hundred acres of valuable

Cotton, Corn and Wheat Land.

The Plantation is in excellent repair for farming, and sufficiently large to work about fifteen hands to advantage; the most of which are fresh cleared Land, with an excellent large, new and convenient Dwelling, Kitchen, and other necessary Out Houses, with a large two story Grainery, well calculated for securing grain, with a Wheat Threshing Machinery attached; also, a large and convenient Cotton Gin and Screw for packing; also a saw and grist Mill, well calculated for family conveniencies. In point of health, this place is not surpassed by any situation in the State, and by but few in beauty. Purchasers are invited to come and view the premises. A great bargain will be given and long indulgences, by a reasonable payment in advance.

GIDEON SEAWELL
November 27, 1833. 61-tf.

COTTON
Or
MONEY,

WOULD be thankfully received in payment of debts due me, and I must urge the necessity of punctuality. This notice, I trust, will prevent the necessity of any other call.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.
November 4. 57-6w.

I have a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware & Groceries,
Which I will sell for cash or produce; or to punctual customers on time.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.
October 1. 52tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store on Market Square, next door to P. Dailey and L. Brown, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.
October 1st, 1833. 52 *tf*

FOR SALE,

PEW No **25** in the EPISCOPAL CHURCH. For terms apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
November 11, 1833. 58tf.

Notice.



THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the

House of Entertainment

formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.
Fayetteville, Nov 5. 57tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,



Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all case swhere business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN.

N. B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties. H. H.

Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833. (15tf.)

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

Dry Goods,
Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle; where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia. The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*, will please call and examine for themselves.

March 25, 1833.

CHEAP
DRY GOODS STORE.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store, on Green street, near Eccles's Bridge, a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sup. black, blue, green, brown, olive, mulberry, light and dark mix' Broad Cloths,
Black, blue, fawn and drab Cassimeres,
Padding, Canvass, and all necessary articles for Tailors' use,
Blue, brown and black mixt Sattinetts,
Green, white, yellow and red Flannels,
Lion-skin, Petersham and Kersey, for over coats,
Plaids and Camblets,
White and black satin and hair cloth Stocks, pleated and plain,
Bombazine ditto,
Gros-de-Nap, Gros-de-Zan, Italian, Levantine and Florence Silks,
Black Sinchews and Sarsnets,
A great variety of Calicoes, uncommonly cheap,
Black, blue, brown, green, maroon, scarlet and crimson English merino Cloths and Bombazetts,
Some choice colours and quality of French merinos,
Pongees and Canton Crapes,
3-4 and 6-4 black Bombazine,
Black, blue and purple Velvet,
Corded Skirts,
6-4 embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
4-4 and 6-4 Hernani ditto,
4-4 and 6-4 thibet wool and Camel's hair ditto,
Long and Square merino ditto
Cassimere and English merino ditto
Green and white blond gauze veils,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Gloves, of all kinds,
Hosiery, of every description,
Ribbons, of every kind,
Leghorn, Dunstable, satin and straw Bonnets,
Men's and women's *CLOAKS*, some very handsome,
Ditto Boots and Brogans, &c.; a few trunks of Cloathing,
Ladies' prunella, seal-kin and kid Shoes and Slippers, some of which are city made and very handsome,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4 & 6-4 bleached & unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Burlaps, Osnaburgs and Russia Sheetings,
A few bales of *Cotton Yarn*,
To gether with numerous other articles in the line.

☞We would particularly invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to our present Stock, as they have all been purchased at New York Auctions and of Manufacturers, and will be sold at the lowest New York prices for *Cash*.

LEWIS & ROSS.
November 5. 57tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving in part their *FALL SUPPLIES* of *Fancy and Staple*

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Men's fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' fur Caps,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Men's and women's coarse and fine Shoes,
Boy's and Misses' prunell and leather Shoes,
Ready made Saddlery of all descriptions,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarns,
Saddle Trees, cotton and worsted Webbing,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Baskets, Canton Blinds, &c. &c.

The whole of which are expected in the course of the present week, and which will comprise a greater *variety* and a *much more general and extensive assortment* than heretofore kept by them.

They would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their present stock, flattering themselves they will be enabled to offer such inducements as will make it worthy the interest and the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville October 21, 1833. 55tf.

☞The Salem Reporter, Carolinian at Salisbury, and Raleigh Register, will please give the above three insertions, and send their bills to this Office for payment.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving in part their Fall supplies of GROCERIES, the whole of which are expected during the present week and which will comprise in part the following articles, viz:—

50 Tons Swedes and English Iron
30 Hhds. prime Sugars
50 pieces Cotton Bagging
75 kegs White Lead
100 kegs Nails
110 boxes Bar Soap
25 boxes Raisins
45 boxes Tin Plate
40 Hhds. Crockery and Glass Ware
75 kegs Dupont's Powder
280 sides Sole Leather
Skirting and Bridle Leather
Hog, Calf and Morocco Skins
1000 pair Trace Chains
65 do Scythe Blades
400 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted
150 bags Shot
2000 lbs. Bar Lead
Smiths' Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Barrels Train and Lamp Oil
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Patent Medicines, &c &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which will comprise as general an assortment as can be found in this market

HALL & JOHNSON.

P. S.—Highest Market Prices paid for all kinds of Country Produce.
October 21, 1832 55tf.

CHEESE.

JUST Received, 15 Casks prime *CHEESE*,
40 Boxes do. do.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
November 11, 1833. 58tf.

Cheap Paper,

For Sale at the Book Store.

Eleven Valuable Negroes
FOR SALE.

ON Wednesday the first day of January, 1834, I shall sell for cash, at the Town House in Fayetteville, North Carolina, ELEVEN VALUABLE

Negroes,

All young and of both sexes, *but principally Boys.*

These Negroes, it was hoped, on account of their value, might be saved the Estate to which they belong, but it is now found absolutely necessary that they should be sold. An unconditional sale will be made at the time and place above mentioned.

JNO. OWEN, *Executor of Elisha Stedman.*
November 1, 1833. 58ts.

NEW AND CHEAP
Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.
Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco B ots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Beliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH.*

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. §58 *tf*§

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce,*

6 Hhds. N. O and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

MEN'S CLOAKS.

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

JOHN MUNN.
December 4, 1832. §9 tf.§

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS for sale by
E. J. HALE.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Internal Improvement Convention.

In our last, we mentioned the assembling of this body, and gave a short sketch of the first day's proceedings. On Tuesday, a number of Resolutions were offered, submitting as many plans of improvement, all of which were referred to a General Committee, composed of one member from each Congressional District represented in the Convention.—The following gentlemen constituted this Committee, viz: Duncan Cameron, *Chairman*, Samuel T. Sawyer, Governor Branch, Matthias E. Manly, John D. Hawkins, Gen. E. B. Dudley, Judge Strange, Emanuel Shober, Gen. Thomas G. Polk, Vardy McBee, Governor Burton and Samuel King.

The Committee reported on Thursday morning, and we regret that our efforts to procure a copy of their Report for publication in to-day's paper, have proved unsuccessful. We subjoin, however, such an outline of its details as will, for the present, we trust, be satisfactory to the public.

The Report commences by stating, that the plan upon which the Committee have agreed, though it may not be the best which could have been devised, united more persons in its favor than any that had been proposed. They recommend 1st. That Beaufort Harbor should be connected with Neuse River, by a ship channel, so that vessels drawing ten feet water may reach Newbern; in order to relieve that portion of our commerce, which passes through Pamplico, and Albemarle Sounds, from the difficulties presented by the Swash. 2d. That a Rail Road be constructed from some point upon the sea board to the Tennessee line, to afford facilities of intercourse with the Western Counties, and to draw within our limits a portion of the Western trade. 3d. That a Rail Road be constructed from some point upon the Roanoke to the South Carolina line, which shall intersect our navigable rivers above the Falls. 4th. That a Canal be dug from Edenton to the Dismal Swamp Canal, or a Rail Road be constructed from the former point to intersect the Portsmouth Rail Road, so as to connect Edenton with Norfolk.

The effect of the system would be to render the harbor of Newbern accessible to our trade, and to open a communication between the extreme sections of the State by constructing a Rail-Road, lengthwise through it, from East to West, and latitudinally, from North to South.

The cost of the ship channel from Beaufort to Neuse, which has been twice surveyed, first by the State Government, and subsequently under the authority of the United States, is estimated at $600,000. The cost of the proposed Rail-Roads is computed at the average price of $8,000 per mile, and the whole sum necessary to effect the entire Scheme, is estimated at Five Millions. It is proposed to raise this sum by loan, and it is believed, that if the period of payment be postponed fifteen or twenty years, it may be obtained at between four and five per cent. interest.

The Bank stock belonging to the State, is supposed to be equal in value to $500,000; and the profits derived from it, together with the income accruing from the Stock, owned by the State, in Road and Navigation Companies, and the Revenue arising to the Literary Fund from the various subjects of taxation which have been transferred to it, will form an aggregate amount greater than the sum necessary to pay the interest on the first million borrowed. The Committee recommend that the first million borrowed, shall be expended upon such section of the general plan proposed as, in the opinion of the Board for Internal Improvements, aided by competent Engineers, shall promise to produce the greatest amount of tolls. That the tolls accruing from the work thus constructed, shall constitute a fund which, with the addition of such other sum as may be found necessary, to be procured by taxation or otherwise, shall be appropriated to pay the interest on a second million which shall then be borrowed; and that annual loans of a million be obtained in like manner, until the whole Scheme is completed.

On the question—Shall this Report be adopted? a debate arose which continued, with the necessary intermissions, until Friday evening, 7 o'clock, when the vote was taken and carried in the affirmative by an overwhelming majority. The counties of Warren, *Halifax, Caswell and Bertie only, voted against the Report—the remaining 44 counties and Towns, represented in the Convention, going for it. We attended the discussion throughout, in the capacity of Stenographers, and as we intend to publish the debate *in extenso*, so soon as the press of Legislative matter will permit, we will only say of it, that it was characterized by all the ability which might have been expected from the high attainments of most of the gentlemen who participated in its excitement. The debate was opened by Judge Cameron, Chairman of the Committee, who was succeeded in the order named, by Messrs. M. E. Manly, Hugh McQueen, Willis Alston, Samuel King, Edward L. Winslow, P. H. Winston, James Cooke, Governor Swain, Gavin Hogg, Emanuel Shober, Smith Downey, Louis D. Henry, Henry Fitts, James Iredell and James Mebane—all in favor of the adoption of the Report, with the exception of Messrs. Alston and Fitts.

On Saturday at 1 o'clock, the Convention waited in a body upon the Legislature, both Houses being convened for that purpose in the Commons Hall, and submitted to them the result of their labors, accompanied by a Memorial praying that the necessary steps may be taken to carry the views of the Convention into successful operation. The Memorial, which we shall hereafter publish, was drawn up by Judge Strange, and was read by that gentleman in a most impressive manner. The reading occupied about half an hour, during which time the most profound silence was observed, which was followed at its close by the loud plaudits of the Assembly.

In closing this notice of the Proceedings of the Convention, we must be permitted to say, that a more intelligent, patriotic and disinterested body has not assembled in this State for any purpose, since the foundation of the government. This may be thought high, but it is not certainly extravagant commendation. The sectional prejudices and jealousies, which have but too frequently characterized the proceedings of our public councils, were entirely discarded. The nearly unanimous vote upon a subject of great public concern, where most important interests were at stake, is without a parallel in our history. The discussion, though full, able and animated, was not, in a single instance, marked by the slightest discourtesy; and we are certain that the Delegates have returned to their homes with increased good will for each other, and a more anxious desire to promote the prosperity of every section of the State.

*It is proper to state that the vote of Halifax was given against the Report, in consequence of the accidental absence of one of the Delegates from the county. Col. Cox, of the majority, was allowed to enter his Protest against the vote of his colleagues, which we shall take pleasure in publishing.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Nov. 28.

On motion of Mr. Vann,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law, so as to effect a more uniform system of administering or distributing the estates of deceased debtors, as may not be sufficiently able to satisfy all their just creditors.

On motion of Mr. Sitton,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the present law relative to the Oath by which taxable property is rendered in, so as to require the cash value of the real estate to be given in on oath.

On motion of Mr. Mann,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering and amending an act of the General Assembly passed in 1820, chap. 1039, that when a guardian shall have renewed his bond and given new and further security, the former securities shall be free from all liabilities.

Mr. Martin, of Richmond, a bill vesting the right of electing County Surveyor in the County of Richmond in the free white men thereof. Read the first time.

Saturday, Nov. 30.

A communication was received from the President of the Internal Improvement Convention, stating that should it meet the approbation of the General Assembly, that body would wait upon the Legislature at one o'clock, this day, and submit for their consideration the result of its deliberations.—Messrs. Hinton and Jones of the Senate, and McLeod and Long, of the House, were appointed a select joint Committee to wait upon the Convention and inform them of the readiness of the two Houses to receive them.

A communication was received from Henry Reagan and Asa Dilozier, informing the Legislature that they have discovered a valuable silver mine on the State lands, near the Tennessee line, and praying compensation for making the discovery. Read and referred to a select joint Committee, consisting of five members from each House.

Monday, Dec. 2.

Mr. Skinner, of Chowan, from the Judiciary Committee, to which a Resolution was referred instructing them to inquire into the expediency of allowing compensation to Justices of the Peace, made an adverse report thereon, which was concurred in.

Mr. Beard submitted a resolution in favor of the heirs of Philip Alston, a Colonel of Militia, during the Revolutionary War.

The engrossed bill to emancipate Joe Hostler, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be *enrolled.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Nov. 28.

Petition presented.—By Mr. Battle, of sundry citizens of Franklin county, praying the incorporation of a Company, for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road from the Roanoke river through said county.—Referred.

On motion Mr. J. D. Jones,

Resolved, That the Committee on the currency be instructed to inquire into the expediency of rechartering the Bank of Cape Fear.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill to prevent Justices of the Peace from issuing a capias ad satisfaciendum on the judgment of a Justice of the Peace until the return "no property," is made, reported unfavorably thereon. Mr. Outlaw made an unsuccessful motion to lay the bill on the table, which was not agreed to, and on motion of Mr. Poindexter, it was indefinitely postponed.—Ayes 82, Nays 42.

Friday, Nov. 29.

Sipha Smith, one of the members from the County of Hertford, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Waugh presented a bill to establish Franklin Academy in the county of Surry, and to incorporate the Trustees thereof—Read the first time and passed.

Some private bills were read the second time, but the Legislature adjourned at an early period to attend the deliberations of the Internal Improvement Convention.

Saturday, Nov. 30.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Marsteller, to repeal and amend part of an act passed last session, amendatory of the Militia laws.—By Mr. Martin, to repeal an act passed in 1818, fixing the sum to be paid to the State, hereafter for vacant lands. By Mr. Guthrie, concerning the Poor of Chatham county. By Mr. J. D. Jones, to incorporate the Ladies working Society of St. James' Church, in the town of Wilmington. By Mr. Williams, to alter the names of John, Lucy and Jesse McHenry, illegitimate children of Dickinson Mask, of Richmond county. By Mr. Waugh, to provide for the collection of debts where there is no visible property.—By Mr. Long, to ascertain the amount of exports raised in the State for one year, and for other purposes. By Mr. Pierse, allowing Constables one dollar for executing State warrants. By Mr. Brandon, to amend an act passed in 1826, to regulate the time of appointing Overseers of Roads in Anson county. By Mr. Bragg, to incorporate the Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Company. Which bills were severally read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Seawell,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of dividing the State into seven Judicial Circuits, whereby the evil attending the present arrangement of the Judicial Districts shall be remedied; more especially, the great inconvenience existing in the Mountain or Sixth Judicial District.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw,

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire whether the present tax on Pedlars is sufficient, and if so, what amendments in the present laws are necessary to secure its collection.

Monday, Dec. 2.

Bill presented.—By Mr. Fisher, to extend the time for registering grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift.

The engrossed bill to incorporate Sylvester Academy, in Moore county, was read the third time and ordered to be *enrolled*.

The bill allowing Constables one dollar for executing State warrants, was on Mr. Edmonston's motion, indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Guthrie, of Chatham, presented a bill to amend the Judiciary System of this State. The principal features of the bill are, that the State shall be divided into seven Circuits, to be held by the present six Judges, and one other to be appointed this Session. That the said Judges shall hold the Supreme Court twice in each year, at this place and some western town to be hereafter designated, a majority of said Judges being competent to hold said Court. Salary of each to be $2,000 per annum.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Mr. Edmonston presented a bill reducing the fees of the Secretary of State; and Mr. McNeill, a bill fixing a uniform mode of assessment of the real estate, with the improvements thereon; which bills were read the first time, and the last named was referred.

Mr. Jordan presented a bill to subject the legacies, distributive shares, devices and undivided interest in real estates of absconding or removed debtors to attachment; and Mr. Battle, a bill concerning official and other public bonds; which were read the first time and referred.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Mr. Stockard presented a memorial on the subject of internal improvement from sundry citizens of Orange county. Referred.

Mr. Barringer, from the Judiciary committee, reported the bill to amend the act of 1782, giving an equity jurisdiction to the Superior Courts, with an amendment. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill read the second time and passed.

Mr. Barringer also reported a bill vesting the power to authorise the erection of gates across public roads in the several County Courts; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Jordan presented a bill to emancipate Thomas, a slave.

Mr. Battle presented a bill to establish a Literary and Manual Labor Institution in Wake county; and Mr. Hargrove a bill to incorporate the Greensborough Academy and Manual Labor School; which passed their first reading.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Mr. Montgomery submitted a resolution requesting the Comptroller to make out and transmit to this House a statement shewing the aggregate amount of the annual expenses of the government from 1810 to 1832, inclusive; which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Gavin, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law of administrators and guardians, as to enable them to make final settlements with the courts of their respective counties whenever they are prepared to do so agreeably to law.

The bill directing the sale of the lands remaining unsold, acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, was read the second time, and, after being amended, its further consideration was postponed until Thursday.

The Resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Martin of Rockingham, in relation to amending the Constitution of the State, was taken up and adopted.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the committee on Education and the Literary Fund were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the price of vacant or unappropriated land, or of so amending the present act on that subject, as to require the purchase money to be paid in proportion to the value.

Mr. Kerr, from the committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of exempting officers of the grade of captain or upwards from military duty after serving five years, reported against such an exemption. Concurred in.

The engrossed bill concerning the poor of Chatham county, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Mebane submitted the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Whereas it is found extremely difficult for the Legislature to make judicious selections of Field officers; and whereas the Constitution has made it discretionary with the Legislature either to exercise this power or delegate it to others. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law delegating this power to the commissioned officers of the several regiments and brigades.

VALUABLE
Town Property For Sale.

ON Wednesday, the 1st day of January next, will be sold at Auction, on the premises, the following Real Estate, of the late Mr. Elisha Stedman, viz:

The Mansion House & Lot,

where he resided; the House and Lot on Person and Cool Spring streets, occupied at present by Maj'r Wm. L. Hawley; the Ware House and Lot on the opposite side of Cool Spring street; the Garden adjoining and north of said Lot; and the Stable Lot, with a large adjoining Lot.

These Lots are very advantageously situated, and very desirable for residences; especially the one on which Mr. Stedman resided till his death.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN OWEN, *Ex'r*
Of Elisha Stedman, dec'd.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1833. 62ts.

TEMPERANCE ALMANACKS
For 1834, received, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS,
FIRST SESSION.

Monday, December 2.

This day commenced at the Capitol, the first Session of the Twenty-third Congress.

In Senate.

At 12 o'clock, the President *pro tem.* the Hon. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, in the absence of the Vice President, called the Senate to order.

The following old Members appeared, viz: Messrs. Bell, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Chambers, Clay, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Knight, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Rives, Robinson, Silsbee, Tipton, Tomlinson, Tyler, Wilkins, Wright.

The credentials of Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, a Senator from New York; of Thomas Morris, a Senator from Ohio; of Felix Grundy, a Senator from Tennessee; of Benjamin Swift, a Senator from Vermont; of Ether Shepley, a Senator from the State of Maine; of Nathan Smith, a Senator from Connecticut; of Joseph Kent, a Senator from Maryland; were severally presented and read, and the new Senators were respectively sworn, excepting Nathan Smith, who was affirmed. Mr. Naudain, Mr. Tipton, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Tyler, were then sworn.

The Chair then presented the credentials of E. R. Potter, elected a Senator from Rhode Island, for which State, Asher Robbins had been previously elected, and had, in pursuance of such election, taken his seat in the Senate; and also a certificate that the election of the said Asher Robbins was null and void; which documents were read.

The Chair then stated the facts of Mr. Robbins having been returned as elected, and his credentials read at the last Session, and left it to the Senate to determine on the course to be pursued as to the qualifying of either of these gentlemen.

On motion of Mr. POINDEXTER, the credentials of Mr. Robbins were then read.

Mr. POINDEXTER, after a few remarks, moved that Mr. Robbins, the member first elected be allowed to take the oath and seat. Which motion, after debate between Mess. Clay, King, Chambers, Kane, Frelinghuysen, S. Wright, Ewing, Bibb, Poindexter, Benton, and Mangum, was decided in the affirmative. The whole matter will be referred to a Committee.

Mr. BENTON, of Missouri, submitted a resolution proposing the usual mourning in honor of the memory of Hon. R. A. Buckner, late a Senator from Missouri; which was read and agreed to.

MR. CLAY then rose and after a few prefaratory remarks, which we are compelled to postpone until our next, and in which he exhibited strong feeling, offered a similar resolution of respect to the memory of the late Josiah S. Johnston.

On motion of Mr. KING,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Representatives to inform that body that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and that they are ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. GRUNDY,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the Senate, to join such Committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that Congress has assembled, and are ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Messrs. Wilkins and Grundy were appointed to wait on the President, and inform him of the organization of the Senate. After they had done so, the President communicated his Message, which was read, and 5000 copies ordered to be printed.

House of Representatives.

At 12 o'clock the House came to order at the invitation of their late Clerk, M. St. Clair Clarke, Esq. who then proceeded to call the roll of members by States; beginning with the State of Maine.

The calling of the roll having proceeded as far as to the State of Kentucky, before the names of the members from that State were called, a long debate arose upon the case of Messrs. Letcher and Moore, who both claim to be elected from the 5th District of that State. Messrs. Allen, Wayne, and Moore were the principal speakers. Before coming to any decision,

Mr. LETCHER, of Ky., proposed to Mr. Moore, that they should both withdraw until after the election for Speaker had taken place.

Mr. MOORE was understood as acquiescing in this proposal; whereupon,

The Clerk proceeded to call the residue of the roll; when it appeared that 229 members were present.

Those Representatives absent were Messrs. Burns, Choate, Pearce, Mulenburgh, Wise, Singleton, Bullard, E. White, and Plummer; and, of Delegates, Mr. White.

The House then proceeded to the election of Speaker of the House. The ballots having been cast, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Potts, and Mr. C. C. Clay were appointed Tellers; and, having counted the votes, reported to the House that the whole number of ballots was 218, of which 110 were necessary to a choice; that there were

For Andrew Stevenson	142 votes
Lewis Williams	39 votes
Edward Everett	15 votes
John Bell	4 votes
Other scattered votes	9
Blank ballots	8

and that Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, having received a majority of all the votes given in, was duly elected Speaker of the House.

Whereupon, Mr. Stevenson was conducted to the chair by Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, from which he returned thanks in an animated address, which was followed by audible expressions of approbation from the House.

The Speaker then took the required oath to support the Constitution of the United States, which was administered by Mr. Williams; after which the same oath was administered by the Speaker to the Members respectively, except that when Mr. Moore was called, it appeared that he and Mr. Letcher had concurred in allowing the organization of the House to be completed before the question between them was again raised; neither of them was sworn.

The House then proceeded to the election of Clerk of the House. Mr. Polk, Mr. Henry King, and Mr. Mann being the Tellers; who, after counting the ballots, reported that the whole number of votes given in was 231; that of these 116 were necessary to a choice, and that there were for Mathew St. Clair Clarke 113, Walter S. Franklin 107, Fleazer Early 2, Thos. C. Love 5, Walter Franklin 1, Blanks 3.

No one having a majority of votes—

The House then proceeded to ballot a second time for Clerk; and the result having been reported, it appeared that there were in all 228 votes; of which M. St. Clair Clarke had 112, Walter S. Franklin 114, Blanks 2.

No one having a majority of votes, a third balloting was had, which resulted as follows: For Mr. Clarke 110, Mr. Franklin 117, Blanks 2.

So Walter S. Franklin, of Pennsylvania, was elected Clerk of the House.

And then the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, Messrs. Ward and Speight were appointed, on the part of the House, a committee to wait on the President.

Thos. B. Randolph was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Overton Carr and Wm. Hunter Doorkeepers.

The President then communicated, by the hands of A. J. Donelson, Esq. the following

MESSAGE

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

On your assembling to perform the high trusts which the People of the United States have confided to you, of legislating for their common welfare, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you on the happy condition of our beloved country. By the favor of Divine Providence, health is again restored to us: peace reigns within our borders: abundance crowns the labors of the fields: commerce and domestic industry flourish and increase: and individual happiness rewards the private virtue and enterprise of our citizens.

Our condition abroad is no less honorable than it is prosperous at home. Seeking nothing that is not right, and determined to submit to nothing that is wrong, but desiring honest friendships and liberal intercourse with all Nations, the United States have gained throughout the world the confidence and respect which are due to the character of the American People, and to a policy so just, and so congenial to the spirit of our institutions.

In bringing to your notice the particular state of our Foreign Affairs, it affords me high gratification to inform you, that they are in a condition which promises the continuance of friendship with all Nations.

With Great Britain the interesting question of our Northeastern Boundary remains still undecided. A negotiation, however, upon that subject has been renewed since the close of the last Congress; and a proposition has been submitted to the British Government with the view of establishing, in conformity with the resolution of the Senate, the line designated by the Treaty of 1783. Though no definite answer has been received, it may be daily looked for, and I entertain a hope that the overture may ultimately lead to a satisfactory adjustment of this important matter.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that a negotiation which, by desire of the House of Representatives, was opened, some years ago, with the British Government, for the erection of Light-houses on the Bahamas, has been successful. Those works, when completed, together with those which the United States have constructed on the western side of the Gulf of Florida, will contribute essentially to the safety of navigation in that sea. This joint participation in establishments interesting to humanity and beneficial to commerce, is worthy of two enlightened Nations, and indicates feelings which cannot fail to have a happy influence upon their political relations. It is gratifying to the friends of both to perceive that the intercourse between the two People is becoming daily more extensive, and that sentiments of mutual good will have grown up, befitting their common origin, justifying the hope, that, by wise councils on each side, not only unsettled questions may be satisfactorily terminated, but new causes of misunderstanding prevented.

Notwithstanding that I continue to receive the most amicable assurances from the Government of France, and that in all other respects the most friendly relations exist between the United States and that Government, it is to be regretted that the stipulations of the Convention concluded on the 4th July, 1831, remain, in some important parts, unfulfilled.

By the second article of that Convention, it was stipulated that the sum payable to the United States should be paid at Paris, in six annual instalments, into the hands of such person or persons as should be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it; and by the same article the first instalment was payable on the second day of February, 1833. By the act of Congress of the 13th July, 1832, it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the several instalments, with the interest thereon, to be received from the French Government, and transferred to the United States, in such manner as he may deem best; and by the same act of Congress, the stipulations on the part of the United States, in the Convention, were, in all respects, fulfilled. Not doubting that a treaty thus made, and ratified by the two Governments, and faithfully executed by the United States, would be promptly complied with by the other party, and desiring to avoid the risk and expense of intermediate agencies, the Secretary of the Treasury deemed it advisable to receive and transfer the first instalment by means of a draft upon the French Minister of Finance. A draft for this purpose was accordingly drawn in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, for the amount accruing to the United States out of the first instalment, and the interest payable with it. This bill was not drawn at Washington until five days after the instalment was payable at Paris, and was accompanied by a special authority from the President, authorizing the Cashier, or his assigns, to receive the amount. The mode thus adopted of receiving the instalment, was officially made known to the French Government, by the American Charge d'Affaires at Paris, pursuant to instructions from the Department of State. The bill, however, though not presented for payment until the twenty-third day of March, was not paid, and for the reason assigned by the French Minister of Finance, that no appropriation had been made by the French Chambers. It is not known to me that, up to that period, any appropriation had been required of the Chambers; and although a communication was subsequently made to the Chambers, by direction of the King, recommending that the necessary provision should be made for carrying the Convention into effect, it was at an advanced period of the session, and the subject was finally postponed until the next meeting of the Chambers.

Notwithstanding it has been supposed by the French ministry, that the financial stipulations of the treaty cannot be carried into effect without an appropriation by the Chambers, it appears to me to be not only consistent with the charter of France, but due to the character of both Governments, as well as to the rights of our citizens, to treat the Convention made and ratified, in proper form, as pledging the good faith of the French Government for its execution, and as imposing upon each department an obligation to fulfil it; and I have received assurances through our Charge d'Affaires at Paris, and the French Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, and more recently through the Minister of the United States at Paris, that the delay has not proceeded from any indisposition on the part of the King and his Ministers, to fulfil the treaty, and that measures will be presented at the next meeting of the Chambers, and with a reasonable hope of success, to obtain the necessary appropriation.

It is necessary to state however, that the documents, except certain lists of vessels captured, condemned, or burnt at sea, proper to facilitate the examination and liquidation of the reclamations comprised in the stipulations of the Convention, and which, by the 6th article, France engaged to communicate to the United States by the intermediary of the Legation, though repeatedly applied for by the American Charge d'Affaires, under instructions from this Government, have not yet been communicated; and this delay, it is apprehended, will necessarily prevent the completion of the duties assigned to the Commissioners, within the time at present prescribed by law.

The reasons for delaying to communicate these documents have not been explicitly stated, and this is the more to be regretted, as it is not understood that the interposition of the Chambers is in any manner required for the delivery of those papers.

Under these circumstances, in a case so important to the interests of our citizens, and to the character of our country, and, under disappointments so unexpected, I deemed it my duty, however I might respect the general assurances to which I have adverted, no longer to delay the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, but to despatch him in season to communicate the result of his application to the French Government at an early period of your session. I accordingly appointed a distinguished citizen for this purpose, who proceeded on his mission in August last, and was presented to the King early in the month of October. He was particularly instructed as to all matters connected with the present posture of Affairs; and, I indulge the hope, that, with the representations he is instructed to make, and from the dispositions manifested by the King and his Ministers, in their recent assurances to our Minister at Paris, the subject will be early considered, and satisfactorily disposed of at the next meeting of the Chambers.

As this subject involves important interests, and has attracted a considerable share of the public attention, I have deemed it proper to make this explicit statement of its actual condition; and should I be disappointed in the hope now entertained, the subject will be again brought to the notice of Congress in such a manner as the occasion may require.

The friendly relations which have always been maintained between the United States and Russia have been further extended and strengthened by the treaty of navigation and commerce, concluded on the 6th of December last, and sanctioned by the Senate before the close of its last session. The ratifications having been since exchanged, the liberal provisions of the treaty are now in full force; and, under the encouragement which they have received, a flourishing and increasing commerce, yielding its benefits to the enterprise of both nations, affords to each the just recompense of wise measures, and adds new motives for that mutual friendship which the two countries have hitherto cherished towards each other.

It affords me peculiar satisfaction to state that the Government of Spain has at length yielded to the justice of the claims which have been so long urged in behalf of our citizens, and has expressed a willingness to provide an indemnification, as soon as the proper amount can be agreed upon. Upon this latter point, it is probable an understanding had taken place between the Minister of the United States and the Spanish Government, before the decease of the late King of Spain; and, unless that event may have delayed its completion, there is reason to hope that it may be in my power to announce to you, early in your present session, the conclusion of a convention upon terms not less favorable than those entered into for similar objects with other nations. That act of justice would well accord with the character of Spain, and is due to the U. States from their ancient friend. It could not fail to strengthen the sentiments of amity and good will between the two nations, which it is so much the wish of the United States to cherish, and so truly the interest of both to maintain.

By the first section of an act of Congress, passed on the 13th July, 1832, the tonnage duty on Spanish ships arriving from the ports of Spain, was limitted to the duty payable on American vessels in the ports of Spain, previous to the 20th October, 1817, being five cents per ton. The act was intended to give effect, on our side, to an arrangement made with the Spanish Government, by which discriminating duties of tonnage were to be abolished in the ports of the United States and Spain, on the vessels of the two nations. Pursuant to that arrangement, which was carried into effect on the part of Spain, on the 20th of May, 1832, by a royal order, dated the 29th April, 1832, American vessels in the ports of Spain have paid five cents per ton, which rate of duty is also paid in those ports by Spanish ships; but as American vessels pay no tonnage duty in the ports of the United States, the duty of five cents payable in our ports by Spanish vessels, under the act above mentioned, is really a discriminating duty, operating to the disadvantage of Spain. Though no complaint has yet been made on the part of Spain, we are not the less bound by the obligations of good faith to remove the discrimination; and I recommend that the act be amended accordingly. As the royal order, above alluded to, includes the ports of the Balearic and Canary Islands, as well as those of Spain, it would seem that the provisions of the act of Congress should be equally extensive; and that for the re-payment of such duties as may have been improperly received, an addition should be made to the sum appropriated at the last session of Congress for refunding discriminating duties.

As the arrangement referred to, however, did not embrace the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, discriminating duties, to the prejudice of American shipping, continue to be levied there. From the extent of the commerce carried on between the U. States and those Islands, particularly the former, this discrimination causes serious injury to one of those great national interests which it has been considered an essential part of our policy to cherish, and has given rise to complaints on the part of our merchants. Under instructions given to our Minister at Madrid, earnest representations have been made by him to the Spanish Government upon this subject, and there is reason to expect, from the friendly disposition which is entertained towards this country, that a beneficial change will be produced. The disadvantage, however, to which our shipping is subjected by the operation of these discriminating duties, requires that they be met by suitable countervailing duties during your present session—power being at the same time vested in the President to modify or discontinue them as the discriminating duties on American vessels or their cargoes may be modified or discontinued at those Islands. Intimations have been given to the Spanish Government, that the U. States may be obliged to resort to such measures as are of necessary self-defence; and there is no reason to apprehend that it would be unfavorably received. The proposed proceeding, if adopted, would not be permitted, however, in any degree to induce a relaxation in the efforts of our Minister to effect a repeal of this irregularity, by friendly negotiation; and it might serve to give force to his representations, by showing the dangers to which that valuable trade is exposed by the obstructions and burthens which a system of discriminating and countervailing duties necessarily produces.

The selection and preparation of the Florida archives, for the purpose of being delivered over to the United States, in conformity with the royal order, as mentioned in my last annual message, though in progress, has not yet been completed.—This delay has been produced partly by causes which were unavoidable, particularly the prevalence of cholera at Havanna; but measures have been taken which it is believed will expedite the delivery of those important records.

Congress were informed, at the opening of the last session, that, "owing, as was alleged, to embarrassments in the finances of Portugal, consequent upon civil war in which that nation was engaged," payment had been made of only one instalment of the amount which the Portuguese Government had stipulated to pay for indemnifying our citizens for property illegally captured in the blockade of Terecira. Since that time, a postponement for two years, with interest for the two remaining instalments, was requested by the Portuguese Government; and as a consideration, it offered to stipulate that rice of the United States should be admitted into Portugal at the same duties as Brazilian rice. Being satisfied that no better arrangement could be made, my consent was given; and a royal order of the King of Portugal was accordingly issued on the 4th of February last, for the reduction of the duty on rice of the United States. It would give me great pleasure if, in speaking of that country, in whose prosperity the United States are so much interested, and with whom a long subsisting, extensive, and mutually advantageous commercial intercourse has strengthened the relations of friendship, I could announce to you the restoration of its internal tranquility.

Subsequently to the commencement of the last session of Congress, the final instalment payable by Denmark, under the Convention of the 28th day of March, 1830, was received. The Commissioners for examining the claims, have since terminated their labors, and their awards have been paid at the Treasury as they have been called for. The justice rendered to our citizens by that Government, is thus completed, and a pledge is thereby afforded for the maintenance of that friendly intercourse becoming the relations that the two nations mutually bear to each other.

It is satisfactory to inform you that the Danish Government have recently issued an ordinance by which the commerce with the Island of St. Croix is placed on a more liberal footing than heretofore.—This change cannot fail to prove beneficial to the trade between the United States and that colony; and the advantages likely to flow from it may lead to greater relaxations in the colonial systems of other nations.

The ratifications of the Convention with the King of the two Sicilies, have been duly exchanged, and the Commissioners appointed for examining the claims under it, have entered upon the duties assigned to them by law. The friendship that the interests of the two nations require of them, being now established, it may be hoped that each will enjoy the benefits which a liberal commerce should yield to both.

A treaty of amity and commerce between the U. States and Belgium, was concluded during the last winter, and received the sanction of the Senate; but the exchange of ratifications has been hitherto delayed, in consequence, in the first instance, of some delay in the reception of the treaty of Brussels, and subsequently, of the absence of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the important conferences in which that Government is engaged at London.

That treaty does but embody those enlarged principles of friendly policy, which, it is sincerely hoped, will always regulate the conduct of the two nations, having such strong motives to maintain amicable relations towards each other, and so sincerely desirous to cherish them.

With all the other European Powers with whom the United States have formed diplomatic relations, and with the Sublime Porte, the best understanding prevails. From all I continue to receive assurances of good will towards the United States—assurances which it gives me no less pleasure to reciprocate than to receive. With all, the engagements which have been entered into, are fulfilled with good faith on both sides. Measures have also been taken to enlarge our friendly relations, and extend our commercial intercourse with other States. The system we have pursued of aiming at no exclusive advantages, and of dealing with all on terms of fair and equal reciprocity, and of adhering scrupulously to all our engagements, is well calculated to give success to efforts intended to be mutually beneficial.

The wars, of which the Southern part of this Continent was so long the theatre, and which were carried on either by the mother country against the States which had formerly been her colonies, or by the States against each other, having terminated, and their civil dissentions having so far subsided, as, with few exceptions, no longer to disturb the public tranquility, it is earnestly hoped those States will employ themselves without interruption in perfecting their institutions, cultivating the arts of peace, and promoting, by wise counsels and able exertions, the public and private prosperity which their patriotic struggles so well entitle them to enjoy.

With those States our relations have undergone but little change the present year. No reunion having yet taken place between the States which composed the Republic of Colombia, our Charge d'Affaires at Bogota has been accredited to the Government of New Granada, and we have therefore, no diplomatic relations with Venezuela and Equator, except as they may be included in those heretofore formed with the Colombian Republic. It is understood that Representatives from the three States were about to assemble at Bogota to confer on the subject of their mutual interests, particularly that of their union; and if the result should render it necessary, measures will be taken on our part to preserve with each that friendship and those liberal commercial conections which it has been the constant desire of the United States to cultivate with their sister republics of this hemisphere. Until the important question of reunion shall be settled, however, the different matters which have been under discussion between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, or either of the States which composed it, are not likely to be brought to a satisfactory issue.

In consequence of the illness of the Charge d'Affaires appointed to Central America at the last Session of Congress, he was prevented from proceeding on his mission until the month of October. It is hoped, however, that he is by this time at his post, and that the official intercourse, unfortunately so long interrupted, has been thus renewed on the part of the two nations so amicably and advantageously connected by engagements founded on the most enlarged principles of commercial reciprocity.

It is gratifying to state that since my last annual message, some of the most important claims of our fellow-citizens upon the Government of Brazil have been satisfactorily adjusted, and a reliance is placed on the friendly dispositions manifested by it that justice will also be done in others. No new causes of complaint have arisen; and the trade between the two countries flourishes under the encouragement secured to it by the liberal provisions of the treaty.

It is cause of regret, that, owing probably to the civil dissensions which have occupied the attention of the Mexican Government, the time fixed by the treaty of limits with the United States for the meeting of the Commissioners to define the boundaries between the two nations, has been suffered to expire without the appointment of any Commissioners on the part of that Government. While the true boundary remains in doubt by either party, it is difficult to give effect to those measures which are necessary to the protection and quiet of our numerous citizens residing near that frontier. The subject is one of great solicitude to the United States, and will not fail to receive my attention.

The treaty concluded with Chili, and ... by the Senate at its last session, was ... by the Chilian Government, but with ... ditional and explanatory articles of a ... have required it to be again submitted ... ate. The time limited for the exchange of ratifications, however, having since ... action of both Governments on the treaty ... gain become necessary.

The negotiations commenced with ... tine Republic, relative to the outrages ... on our vessels engaged in the fisheries ... Falkland Islands, by persons acting ... color of its authority, as well as the other ... in controversy between the two Governments, have been suspended by the departure ... d' Affaires of the United States from ... Ayres. It is understood, however, that ... was subsequently appointed by that Government to renew the negotiation in the United ... though daily expected, he has not yet ... this country.

With Peru no treaty has yet been ... with Bolivia no diplomatic intercourse ... been established. It will be my endeavor ... courage these sentiments of amity and ... commerce which belong to the relations ... all the independent States of this ... towards each other.

I deem it proper to recommend ... the revision of our consular system ... come an important branch of the public ... inasmuch as it is intimately connected ... preservation of our national character ... the interest of our citizens in foreign ... with the regulation and care of our com... with the protection of our Seamen. ... of the last session of Congress I com... report from the Secretary of State up... ject, to which I now refer, as contain... tion which may be useful in any inquiry ... gress may see fit to institute with a view ... tary reform of the system.

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate ... upon the prosperous condition of the ... the country, as will appear from the ... the Secretary of the Treasury will, ... lay before you. The receipts into the ... during the present year, will amount to ... thirty-two millions of dollars. The ... rived from customs will, it is believed ... than twenty-eight millions, and the ... will yield about three millions. The ... within the year, for all objects, inclu... 240 99 on account of the public debt, ... mount to twenty-five millions; and a ... will remain in the Treasury, after satis... appropriations chargeable on the reve... present year.

The measures taken by the Secre... Treasury will probably enable him to ... the course of the present year, the ... exchanged $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, redeem... first of January next. It has therefore ... cluded in the estimated expenditure ... and forms a part of the sum above sta... been paid on account of the public ... payment of this stock will reduce the ... of the United States, funded and unfunded ... sum of $4,760,082 08. And as provision ... ready been made for the four and a half ... above mentioned, and charged in the ex... the present year, the sum last stated ... now remains of the national debt; and the ... of the coming year, together with the ... now in the Treasury, will be sufficient to d... it, after meeting the current expenses of the ... ernment. Under the power given to the ... missioners of the Sinking Fund, it will, I ... doubt, be purchased on favorable terms ... year.

From this view of the state of the fina... the public engagements yet to be ful... will perceive that, if Providence permit ... meet you at another session, I shall have ... gratification of announcing to you that the ... debt is extinguished. I cannot refrain ... pressing the pleasure I feel at the near ... of that desirable event. The short pe... within which the public debt will have ... charged, is strong evidence of the ... sources of the country, and of the ... economy with which the Government ... fore been administered. We have ... wars since we became a nation, with ... most powerful kingdoms in the world ... them undertaken in defence of our ... —both successfully prosecuted and hon... minated—and many of those who par... first struggle, as well as the second, will ... to see the last item of the debt incurred ... necessary but expensive conflicts, fa... honestly discharged—and we shall have ... satisfaction of bequeathing to the public ... who follow us in the administration of the G... ment, the rare blessing of a revenue suffi... abundant raised without injustice or oppres... our citizens, and unincumbered with any ... but what they themselves shall think ... impose upon it.

The flourishing state of the finances ... however, to encourage us to indulge in ... expenditure of the public treasure. The ... of the present year do not furnish the test by ... we are to estimate the income of the next ... changes made in our revenue system ... of Congress of 1832 and 1833, and ... ly by the former, have swelled the receipts ... present year far beyond the amount to be ... in future years upon the reduced tariff ... The shortened credits on revenue bonds ... cash duties on woollens which were ... the act of 1832, and took effect on the ... last, have brought large sums into the T... 1833, which, according to the credits ... given, would not have been payable ... would have formed a part of the income ... year. These causes would of themselves ... a great diminution of the receipts in the ... as compared with the present one, and ... be still more diminished by the reduced ... duties which take place on the first of J... next, on some of the most important ... tive articles. Upon the best estimates that ... made, the receipts of the next year, with the ... of the unappropriated amount now in the Tr... ry, will not be much more than sufficient to ... the expenses of the year and pay the small ... nant of the national debt which yet remains ... satisfied. I cannot, therefore, recommend ... any alteration in the present tariff of duties ... rate as now fixed by law on the various ... adopted at the last session of Congress ... of compromise with unusual unanimity, and ... it is found to produce more than the ne... the Government call for, there would se... no reason at this time to justify a change.

But while I forbear to recommend any ... reduction of the duties, beyond that alre... vided for by the existing laws, I must ... and respectfully press upon Congress the ... tance of abstaining from all appropriations ... are not absolutely required for the public ... ests, and authorized by the powers clearly ... ted to the United States. We are beginning ... era in our Government. The national debt ... has so long been a burthen on the Treas... be finally discharged in the course of the ... year. No more money will afterwards be ... than what may be necessary to meet the ... expenses of the Government. Now, then ... proper moment to fix our system of expe... on firm and durable principles: and I ...

ly urge the necessity of a rigid economy, inflexible determination not to enlarge the beyond the real necessities of the Govern- and not to increase the wants of the Govern- by unnecessary and profuse expenditures. contrary course should be pursued, it may that the revenue of 1834 will fall short of mands upon it: and after reducing the tariff to lighten the burthens of the people, and ing for a still further reduction to take effect ter, it would be much to be deplored if, at of another year, we should find ourselves d to retrace our steps, and impose addition- to meet unnecessary expenditures.

my duty, on this occasion, to call your at- to the destruction of the public building by the Treasury Department, which hap- since the last adjournment of Congress. A ch inquiry into the causes of this loss was and made at the time, the result of which duly communicated to you. I take plea- wever, in stating here, that by the laudable of the officers of the Department, and of the citizens, of the District, but few pa- e lost, and none that will materially affect lic interest.

public convenience requires that another should be erected as soon as practicable; viding for it, it will be advisable to enlarge, manner, the accommodations for the pub- s of the several Departments, and to au- the erection of suitable depositories for the ping of the public documents and records. the last adjournment of Congress, the ry of the Treasury has directed the money United States to be deposited in certain anks designated by him, and he will imme- lay before you his reasons for this direction. r with him entirely in the view he has ta- the subject; and, some months before the l, I urged upon the Department the pro- of taking that step. The near approach of on which the charter will expire, as well conduct of the Bank, appeared to me to his measure, upon the high considerations ic interest and public duty. The extent of conduct, however, although known to be as not at that time fully developed by proof. ort I late in the month of August, that I re- from the Government Directors an official re- establishing beyond question, that this great werful institution had been actively engag- attempting to influence the elections of the officers, by means of its money; and that, ion of the express provisions of its charter, by a formal resolution, placed its funds at sition of its President to be employed in g the political power of the bank. A his resolution is contained in the report Government Directors, before referred to; owever the objects may be disguised by s language, no one can doubt that this mo- s in truth intended for electioneering pur- and the particular uses to which it was prov- ave been applied, abundantly show that it understood. Not only was the evidence r, as to the past application of the money wer of the bank, to electioneering purpos- that the resolution of the Board of Direc thorized the same course to be pursued in

ing thus established by unquestionable that the Bank of the United States was con- into a permanent electioneering engine, it ed to me that the path of duty which the ge Department of the Government ought se, was not doubtful As by the terms of r charter, no officer but the Secretary of sury could remove the deposites, it seem- e that this authority ought to be at once ex- d; prove that gr at co poration of the sup- nd countenance of the Government in such e of its funds and such an exertion of its pow- in this point of the case, the question is dis- gresented, whether the people of the Uni- tes are to govern through representatives by their unbiassed suffrages, or whether ver and money of a great corporation are to ly exerted to influence their judgment, and heir decisions. It must now be determ- ne the bank is to have its candidates for es in the country, from the highest to the or whether candidates on both sides of po- uestions shall be brought forward as hereto- nd supported by the usual means.

this time the efforts of the Bank to control opinion through the distresses of some and rs of others, are equally apparent, and, if e, more objectionable. By a curtailment of ommodations more rapid than any emergency s, and even while it retains specie to an al- unprecedented amount in its vaults, it is at- ng to produce great embarrassment in one of the *community*, while through presses *to have been* sustained by its money, it at- s by unfounded alarms, to create a panic in

e are the means by which it seems to ex- t it can force a restoration of the deposites, ecessary consequence, extort from Con- a renewal of its charter. I am happy to through the good sense of our people, to get up a panic has hitherto failed, and ough the increased accommodations, e State Banks have been enabled to afford, e distress has followed the exertions of the and it cannot be doubted that the exercise power, and the expenditure of its money, as s efforts to spread groundless alarm, will and rebuked as they deserve. In my own e of duty, I should feel myself called on by cts disclosed to order a *scire facias* against the with a view to put an end to the chartered it has so palpably violated, were it not that arter itself will expire as soon as a decision probably be obtained from the court of last

lled the attention of Congress to this subject ast annual message, and informed them that easures as were within the reach of the Se- of the Treasury, had been taken to enable judge whether the public deposites in the of the United States, were entirely safe; but is single powers might be inadequate to ect, I recommended the subject to Con- as worthy of their serious investigation: de- it as my opinion, that an inquiry into the ions of that Institution, embracing the es as well as the principal Bank, was called he credit which was given throughout the s many serious charges impeaching their cter, and which, if true, might justly excite pprehension that they were no longer a safe ository for the public money. The extent to h the examination, thus recommended, was ntity, is spread upon your journals, and is too known to require to be stated. Such as was resulted in a report from a majority of the ittee of Ways and Means, touching certain ted points only, concluding with a resolution the Government deposites might safely be ued in the Bank of the United States. This ion was adopted at the close of the session, e vote of a majority of the House of Repre- tives.

ough I may not always be able to concur in ews of the public interest, or the duties of ents, which may be taken by the other depart- of the Government, or either of its branches, withstanding, wholly incapable of receiv- erve than with the most sincere respect, ions or suggestions proceeding from such a ard in respect to none am I more inclined so, than to the House of Representatives. will be seen from the brief views at this time of the subject by myself, as well as the more ample ones presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the change in the deposites which has been ordered, has been deemed to be called for by considerations which are not affected by the proceedings referred to, and which if correctly viewed by that department, rendered its act a matter of imperious duty.

Coming as you do, for the most part, immediately from the people and the States, by election, and possessing the fullest opportunity to know their sentiments, the present Congress will be sincerely solicitous to carry into full and fair effect the will of their constituents in regard to this institution. It will be for those in whose behalf we all act, to decide whether the Executive Department of the Government, in the steps which it has taken on this subject, has been found in the line of its duty.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War, with the documents annexed to it, exhibit the operations of the War Department for the past year, and the condition of the various subjects entrusted to its administration.

It will be seen from them that the army maintains the character it has heretofore acquired for efficiency and military knowledge. Nothing has occurred since your last session to require its services beyond the ordinary routine of duties, which upon the seaboard and the inland frontier devolve upon it in time of peace. The system, so wisely adopted and so long pursued, of constructing fortifications at exposed points, and of preparing and collecting the supplies necessary for the military defence of the country, and thus providently furnishing in peace the means of defence in war, has been continued with the usual results. I recommend to your consideration the various subjects suggested in the report of the Secretary of War. Their adoption would promote the public service, and meliorate the condition of the army.

Our relations with the various Indian tribes have been undisturbed since the termination of the difficulties growing out of the hostile aggressions of the Sacs and Fox Indians. Several treaties have been formed for the relinquishment of territory to the U. States, and for the migration of the occupants to the region assigned for their residence west of the Mississippi. Should those treaties be ratified by the Senate, provision will have been made for the removal of almost all the tribes now remaining east of that river, and for the termination of many difficult and embarrassing questions arising out of their anomalous political condition. It is to be hoped that those portions of two of the Southern tribes which, in that event will present the only remaining difficulties, will realise the necessity of emigration, and will speedily resort to it. My original convictions upon this subject have been confirmed by the course of events for several years, and experience is every day adding to their strength. That those tribes cannot exist, surrounded by our settlements, and in continual contact with our citizens, is certain. They have neither the intelligence, the industry, the moral habits, nor the desire of improvement, which are essential to any favorable change in their condition. Established in the midst of another and a superior race, and without appreciating the causes of their inferiority, or seeking to control them, they must necessarily yield to the force of circumstances, and ere long disappear.—Such has been their fate heretofore, and if it is to be averted, and it is, it can only be done by a general removal beyond our boundary, and by the organization of their political system upon principles adapted to the new relations in which they will be placed. The experiment which has been recently made, has so far proved successful. The emigrants generally are represented to be prosperous and contented, the country suitable to their wants and habits, and the essential articles of subsistence easily procured. When the report of the Commissioners now engaged in investigating the condition and prospects of these Indians, and in devising a plan for their intercourse and government is received, I trust ample means of information will be in possession of the Government for adjusting all the unsettled questions connected with this interesting subject.

The operations of the Navy during the year, and its present condition, are fully exhibited in the annual report from the Navy Department.

Suggestions are made by the Secretary of various improvements, which deserve careful consideration, and most of which, if adopted, bid fair to promote the efficiency of this important branch of the public service. Among these are the new organization of the Navy Board, the revision of the pay to officers, and a change in the period of time, or in the manner of making the annual appropriations, to which I beg leave to call your particular attention.

The views which are presented on almost every portion of our Naval concerns, and, especially, on the amount of force and the number of officers, and the general course of policy appropriate in the present state of our country, for securing the great and useful purposes of naval protection in peace, and due preparation for the contingencies of war, meet with my entire approbation.

It will be perceived from the report referred to, that the fiscal concerns of the establishment are in excellent condition; and it is hoped that Congress may feel disposed to make promptly, every suitable provision desired either for preserving or improving the system.

The General Post Office Department has continued, upon the strength of its own resources, to facilitate the means of communication between the various portions of the Union with increased activity. The method, however, in which the accounts of the transportation of the mail have always been kept, appears to have presented an imperfect view of its expenses. It has recently been discovered, that from the earliest records of the Department, the annual statements have been calculated to exhibit an amount considerably short of the actual expense incurred for that service. These illusory statements, together with the expense of carrying into effect the law of the last session of Congress, establishing new mail routes, and a disposition on the part of the Head of the Department to gratify the wishes of the public in the extension of the mail facilities, have induced him to incur responsibilities for their improvement, beyond what the current resources of the Department would sustain. As soon as he had discovered the imperfection of the method, he caused an investigation to be made of its results, and applied the proper remedy to correct the evil. It became necessary for him to withdraw some of the improvements which he had made, to bring the expenses of the Department within its own resources. These expenses were incurred for the public good, and the public have enjoyed their benefit. They are now but partially suspended, and that, where they may be discontinued with the least inconvenience to the country.

The progressive increase in the income from postages, has equalled the highest expectations, and it affords demonstrative evidence of the growing importance and great utility of this Department. The details are exhibited in the accompanying report from the Postmaster General.

The many distressing accidents which have of late occurred in that portion of our navigation carried on by the use of steam power, deserve the immediate and unremitting attention of the constituted authorities of the country. The fact that the number of those fatal disasters is constantly increasing, notwithstanding the great improvements which are every where made in the machinery employed, and in the rapid advances which have been made in that branch of science, show very clearly that they are in a great degree the result of criminal negligence on the part of those by whom the vessels are navigated, and to whose care and attention the lives and property of our citizens are so extensively entrusted.

That these evils may be greatly lessened, if not substantially removed, by means of precautionary and penal legislation, seems to be highly probable; so far therefore as the subject can be regarded as within the constitutional purvey of Congress, I earnestly recommend it to your prompt and serious consideration.

I would also call your attention to the views I have heretofore expressed of the propriety of amending the Constitution in relation to the mode of electing the President and the Vice President of the United States. Regarding it as all important to the future quiet and harmony of the people that every intermediate agency in the election of these officers should be removed, and that their eligibility should be limited to one term of either four or six years, I cannot too earnestly invite your consideration of the subject.

Trusting that your deliberations on all the topics of general interest to which I have adverted, and such others as your more extensive knowledge of the wants of our beloved country may suggest, may be crowned with success, I tender you, in conclusion, the co-operation which it may be in my power to afford them.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, 3d December, 1833.

10,000 copies of the Message were ordered to be printed.

On Wednesday, a Report was received in both Houses, from the Sec'y of the Treasury, in relation to the removal of the Deposites from the U. S. Bank. The House ordered 10,000, and the Senate 3,000 copies, to be printed.

Both Houses were engaged in debate upon the contested elections; but came to no decision.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1833.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Dec. 8.

DEAR SIR:—Matters here are still in a state of embryo. As yet each constituent element seems to be sustained by its own gravitation or attraction. It affords me much pleasure to state, however, that I believe the present General Assembly to be composed of men possessing in a great degree, much sound practical sense, and useful intelligence, which, upon the whole, I am inclined to think, constitute the best elements for a deliberative body. And, as causes *will* produce their effects, so will results participate of that which produces them; it is equally true in human action, as it is in the philosophy of the natural world, that, where conflicting elements exist, they can only become regulated by assimilation, or by attraction, when the smaller parts become merged in the larger, the *interest* of the whole then becomes the common stock of *all*, upon which *each* may draw for his proportion of its benefits.

A subject of such momentous concern to the general welfare, as that of the Internal Improvement of the State, should at least be investigated by the Legislature with the most patient deliberation, more especially when it is apparent that public sentiment requires it. Doubts cannot now be entertained with regard to the will of the people upon this interesting subject. That they have been awakened to the necessity of a reform in our State policy, is manifest from the result of the labors of the recent Internal Improvement Convention held in this place. Of 44 counties represented in that ugust body, but 2 solitary counties voted against a reform. Surely this circumstance of itself is conclusive as to public opinion. The past policy of this State, (and the people now perceive it,) has been that of downward course. The penny-saving maxims of that philosophy which is proper to be observed in private transactions, *injudiciously* applied to affairs of State magnitude, are of very mischievous tendency. Money expended upon public improvements, which is paid out among the inhabitants of country, certainly does not impoverish such inhabitants, and if it be *so distributed as to be a reward to merited labor upon public works calculated to promote the general welfare*, there is little danger of being too lavish,—the whole body politic becomes invigorated by its circulation—the farmer, the day-laborer, and the mechanic, are all equally benefited, whereby *all* are stimulated to that description of industry which constitutes the real wealth of a State. Viewing the subject in this light, and relying upon the sound discretion of the Gen. Assembly, I cannot doubt the result of its deliberations upon the Report and Memorial of the Internal Improvement Convention.

The question of Banks is also one of momentous concern to the people. Upon this subject it is evident that there is a disposition in the Gen. Assembly to legislate, if a system can be hit upon to unite parties. A plan will be submitted in a few days to the House, to create with the funds of the State solely, a Bank, with probably two millions of capital, with Branches at the several commercial towns, &c. Some difference of opinion exists amongst members, between this scheme and one which contemplates a partnership between the State and citizens. In either case it is contemplated that the funds on the part of the State shall be raised by a loan, &c.

It is probable that the charter of the Bk of Cape Fear will be renewed, with an increase of capital.

The proposition to call a Convention to amend the State Constitution, will be agitated this session, and I am inclined to think will be met by its opponents in a spirit of less acrimony than it has elicited heretofore.

"A Bill to incorporate the Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Pee Dee Rail Road company," will be introduced in the course of this week, and probably several others for similar objects in various other parts of the State.

Washington, Dec. 4. 1833.

DEAR SIR:—It is as yet somewhat difficult to form a correct estimate of the political complexion of the present Congress. I presume, however, that the "powers that be" will find strength enough in each house to sustain any purposes that may be determined on by the President.

In the election of the clerk of the House, we were not prepared to expect a result so unpropitious to the progress of its business. Mr. Clark, who has been reformed, was believed to be the best and most accommodating clerk the House had ever employed, and not a word of complaint was ever uttered against him in the performance of his official duties; but unfortunately for him he voted for Mr. Adams some seven years ago, and was said to be a mason. His defeat is said to be the result of the combined efforts of anti-Masonry and Van Burenism, which operated on the delegations from New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

We received the message on yesterday. On its reading, considerable excitement was perceptible in the House: on that portion of it at least which relates to the public Deposites and the United States Bank. Many were heard in a low tone to remark that the attack on the officers of the U. S. Bank, which it contained, was altogether too undignified to be uttered by the chief magistrate of the United States in his annual message. Upon the whole that portion of it before referred to was much more the subject of contempt than of admiration.

The Legislature.—Either our Legislature has been doing nothing, or we are sadly in the dark as to what it has been about. Why do not some of our brother Editors on the spot issue a daily or tri-weekly slip to throw light upon the subject? We think it would not be an unprofitable experiment. Loud complaints are uttered here on the subject.

☞ Notwithstanding we have employed a large quantity of new *small* type in to-day's paper, we are compelled to omit several articles already prepraped—among them a reply to an article in a late Halifax Advocate, respecting rates of freight on Roanoke River.

☞ We have received Mr. Duane's promised exposition of the circumstances which led to his dismissal from the Cabinet. We regret the want of room to give it in this paper. It is entirely defensive. He says that if he had known that the President had determined to remove the Deposites, he would not have accepted office. That after the President had promised him, "not to interfere with the independent exercise of the discretion committed to him by law," he gave his opinion against the measure. That he did promise to resign, if he could not concur with the President, but that, before his concurrence or dissent was made known, the President "virtually dismissed him as an officer, and insulted him as a man," by causing it to be announced in the Globe, that the Deposites were to be removed on the 1st Oct. He says that the President first violated his promise, not to interfere, &c. That he was treated with such indignity as to forbid his resigning, &c.

Mr. Taney's reasons for the removal of the Deposites would fill about nine columns of our paper. On reading it, we discover no new facts or arguments. It may be called, a second edition, with alterations, of the Document read to the Cabinet by the President, in Sept. last. We feel the less regret, therefore, at being unable to publish it.

We submit the President's Message to our readers without comment—for which indeed, we have not space.

Wm. B. Meares, Esq., of Wilmington, was, on the 2d inst., elected to represent New Hanover county in the Senate, vice Jos. A. Hill, Esq. resigned, by a large majority over Mr. Larkins.

BANKS.—A memorial has been forwarded from Wilmington, praying the Legislature to re-charter the Cape Fear Bank, and to establish a new Bank in that town, to be called the "Commercial Bank of Wilmington," with a capital of $350,000.

Donaldson Academy.—We would call attention to the advertisement of the Secretary of this Institution. A communication on the same subject is unavoidably deferred.

A letter from Washington, in the Newbern Sentinel, says that Mr. Stevenson will occupy the Chair, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, for some five or six weeks, and then go to England as our Minister; and adds, emphatically, "*I do not speak this without authority.*" As to Mr. Stevenson's successor, he adds, "I have heard several names mentioned, the most prominent of whom, on the Administration side, are Gen. Speight of your State, and Col. Polk of Tennessee. The candidate or candidates in opposition can have no possible chance. Gen. Speight and Col. Polk, I may venture to say, will not be run by their friends in conflict with each other; the party will unite on *one* with the consent of *both*—No division or discord will ensue—Judge Sutherland can have no chance."

The Legislature of Virginia assembled on on the 2d inst. Geo. C. Dromgoole was elected Speaker of the Senate, and L. Banks Speaker of the House of Delegates. Gov. Floyd's Message is about three times the length of the President's, much of it being taken up with a denunciation of the doctrines of the Proclamation. He again speaks of Mr. Leigh as "our late Commissioner *near the government* of S. Carolina." How ridiculous!

The Hon. John Branch, and family, passed through this place a few days ago, on their way to Tallahassee, in Florida.

A new Post Office has been established in Chatham County, called Mudlick, and Robert Woody, Esq. has been appointed Post Master.

We have perceived an article in the Fayetteville Observer, which asserts that the opinion of the Judges has been almost uniformly expressed against the Constitutionality of the law which transfers the election of the Clerks to the People, and that this view of the case was adopted by Judge Donnell in a case at Guilford. This, we have the best authority for saying, is incorrect. Judge Donnell on the contrary, recognized the validity of the law, and merely granted the old Clerk a mandamus to the County Court, as he was compelled to do by his office. Without expressing any opinion on this subject, we will merely state that Judge Settle decided in favor of its constitutionality in this district.—*Newbern Sentinel.*

As much political consequence has been attached to the movement of troops to Alabama, in which, at the first, we participated, it may not be amiss for us now, upon better information, to avow our disbelief of its having any connection with the recent misunderstanding between "the two governments," but that it is merely a precautionary measure in reference to *another party*. Our information does not permit us to be more explicit at present. It is enough for us to say, that the alarmists may quiet their apprehensions—there will be no war in Alabama.—*Norfolk Herald.*

A person, remarkable for his stupidity and indolence, was desired by his wife not to be alone so much, as she was afraid to be left alone. "Poh," said he, "Nought is never in danger." "I know that," said she, "but *Nought's* wife is."

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Saturday last, Mrs. ATHALIA BROWN, wife of Robert W. Brown, Esq. of that place, and daughter of Mrs. Mumford of this town.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 7th instant, J. Waddill, Jr's boat Lady of the Lake, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. for D. Shaw, J. M. Stedman, J. Waddill, Jr., J. C. Latta, J. McLeran, Jr., J. Gibson, Dan. Murchison, A. McIver, J. Munn, Willkings & Co., Wm S. Latta, H. H. Potter, Dr. J. H. Dickson, A. Campbell, C. Stuart, W. L. Hawley, Wm. C. Cook, and W. Whitehead, of this town; and R. D. Golding, J. L. Bitting, J. P. Smith, C. Harbin & Co., J. S. Young, J. B. Douglas, Cade & Craige, S. Lemly & Son, W. F. Phifer, P. & Carter, C. T. & B. Williams, and Montgomery & Gaines, of the interior.

Also, on the 4th inst., flat James Seawell, from Steamer John Walker, at Elizabeth, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. to C. T. Haigh, J. M. Dobbin, J. C. Latta, Jos. Baker, L. Brown, Willkings & Co., J. Munn, W. S. Latta, G. C. McNeill, A. McIver, A. Campbell, J. Huske & Son, Geo. W. Ragland & Co., C. Stuart, J. M. Stedman, John McLeran, Jr., G. Hurlbutt, Dr B. Robinson, H. Horn, W. McIntyre, O. P. Stark, Jones Fuller, W. Whitehead, J. McArn, of this town; and Stockton & Huggins, Hargrave & Gaither, Womack & Goodwin, M. Pinkston, M. Brown, T. L. Cowan, Cowan & Jenkins, D. H Cress, Sam. Hargrave, F. Young, J. McCallum & Co., Humphrey & Moss, J. C. McLeran, Slaughter & Reeves, J. Small, Mebane, McIver & Co., J. H. Garner. J. Murphey, J. Beard, Jr., F. & J. Young, Evans, Horn & Co., and John Henshaw, of the *interior*.

Also, Dec. 3d, Sheridan's boat Enterprize, from Wilmington with dry goods, &c., to D. McQueen, J. W. Cochran, Thos. Cochran, Wm. McIntyre, Mrs. E. McIntyre, Willkings & Co., H. Horn, Jordan Howell, Joseph Baker, John McArn, E. J. Hale, W. Whitehead, J. Martine, T. H. Massey, of this place. And James Clemmons, E. Hunt, S. Dowthet & Co., B Clemmons, L. & C C. Henderson, John Murphey, Murphey & Taylor, Prince & Garrett, R. C. Pearson, D. B. McArn, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Oct. 4, Jno Waddill, Jr's. boat Ann Smith, with 314 bales Cotton, for O. P. Stark, C. T. Haigh, L. Brown, W. Whitehead and Wm. S. Latta.

Also, on the 7th, Jno. Waddill, Jr's. flat Flying Fish, with 150 bales Cotton, for O. P. Stark.

Also, on the 6th, flat Duncan Thompson, with Flax Seed for W. Whitehead.

Also, on the same day, flat James Seawell, with Flax Seed for W. Whitehead.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to December 4.

Brigs, Fox from Gaudaloupe, Patriot from do., Rover from Boston, Henry from Martinique.—Schooners, Comet from New York, Lafayette from do., Rubicon from do., Wm. H. Crawford from do., Susan & Louiza from Virginia, Emerald from Portland, Fair Play from Philadelphia, Envoy from Boston.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 9 a 10½. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 11 a 11¼. Corn 65 a 70. Flaxseed, $1 60 a 1 70. Flour, 5 25, 5 75 a $6 25. Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 36 a 40. Nails, cut, 6¼ a 6½. Sugar, brown, 10 a 12; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3¾ a 4¼. Wool 19 a 20. Cotton Bagging 22 a 25 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10.

Attention! Cumberland Troop!

AT a Meeting of the Cumberland Troop, on the 7th inst. *Resolved*, That a meeting be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for the purpose of electing Officers. A punctual attendance of the Members is requested.

J. W. COCHRAN, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL JONES, *Secretary.*

DONALDSON ACADEMY
AND
MANUAL LABOUR SCHOOL.

THIS School will be opened for the reception of Students on Monday the 6th January next, under the direction of the Rev. *Simeon Colton*, late Principal of Amherst Academy.

As the number of Students must necessarily be limited, until additional buildings can be erected for their accommodation, Subscribers who wish to avail themselves of the following provision in the principles adopted by the Trustees for the government of the Institution,

"Should it be necessary to limit the number of Scholars, the children of Subscribers shall have priority as to *entrance* over those who have not subscribed to its funds,"

Will send in their names before the 1st Monday in January.

GEO. McNEILL, *Sec'y.*
December 9th, 1833. 62-4w.

CONFECTIONARY.

JUST RECEIVED from New York a splendid assortment of *CONFECTIONARY*, which is warranted to be of the first quality and not to contain pernicious Drugs, or any hurtful ingredient, as may be known from having stood unrivalled in quality for the last Twenty-seven years. Also, in daily expectation of receiving all kinds of

Nuts, Raisins, Prunes, &c.

The Confectionary consists of the following:

Lemon Bar,	Caraways,
Peppermint do,	Acidulat'd Lemon Drops
Cinnamon do,	Peppermint do,
Rose do,	Lozenges,
Birch do,	Sugar Almonds,
Hourhound do,	Burnt do,
Sugar Braid do.	Yellow Nonpareils,
Lemon Cream Braided,	Red do,
Peppermint do,	Pink do.
Cinnamon do,	Blue do,
Kisses and Mottos,	White and Green do,
White Rock Candy,	Jujube Paste, an excellent article for Coughs and Colds.
Large Plums,	
Small do,	

T. COCHRAN.
North East Corner of Market Square.

N. B.—I feel thankful to my old Customers for their kind patronage, and respectfully inform them that I keep constantly on hand *GROCERIES* of all kinds,

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,

At my old Stand, N. E. corner of Market Square.
December 9, 1833. 62 6w.

Just Received,

A FEW dozen of Ritter's invaluable water proof COMPOSITION, for Boots and Shoes, which when properly applied, will be warranted to keep the dampness from the feet.

THOS. COCHRAN.
December 9, 1833. 62-3w.

20 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil, part pure,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
30 bags Coffee, For sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 9, 1833. 3t

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall Session will end on the 18th of December. The Spring Session will commence on the 16th of January.

The English branches receive the entire attention of one teacher.

Mr. Phillips, next neighbor to the Principal, will have excellent accommodations for a considerable number of boarders, at $8 a month. Proximity of residence, and liberty of access at all hours, will place them under the supervision of the Principal almost as much as if they were under his own roof

Mr. P's house is in a retired situation, remote from the business part of the town, and convenient to the Academy.

W. J. BINGHAM, *Principal.*
December 3. 62-3w.

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer,

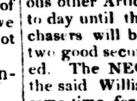
HAS just received from New York, the following Articles, which he offers low for cash, viz:

Fresh bunch Raisins,	Gunpowder do.
Do. Prunes & Currants,	Young Hyson do.
Soft shell Almonds,	Hyson in Cannisters of 4 pounds.
Palm-Nuts & Filberts do.	
Cloves and Mace,	Boxes Cocoa & Cheese,
Nutmegs and Cassia,	Loaf and brown Sugar,
Preserved Ginger, in jars	Coffee,
Race Ginger & Mustard,	Jamison's wat. Crackers,
Pepper and Alspice,	Pickled Salmon,
Seidlitz and Soda } *Powders.*	Scotch and Maccoboy } SNUFF,
Scotch Barley & Starch,	Spanish Segars,
Saltpetre and Alum,	Chewing Tobacco,
A large assortment of Cordials and Candies,	Phosphorus Lights,
Perfect Love & Noyeau,	Hair Powder,
Peppermint and sweet Shrub,	Windsor and Rose } SOAP,
Rock and rose Candy,	Rose & Cologne Water,
Hoarhound & lemon do	Oil of Lemon and Oil of Peppermint,
Peppermint and Barley Sugar,	Ditto. of Cinnamon and Camphor,
Cinnamon and Liquorice Ball,	Madeira and Port Wine,
Sugar Almonds,	Cogniac Brandy,
Peppermint Drops,	Jamaica Rum,
Lozenges, large & small,	Holland Gin,
Sugar Plums, &c. &c.	Lime Juice,
Imperial Tea,	Essence of Peppermint, &c &c &c.

A general assortment of Toys.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line.—Wholesale price of Candies is 30 cents per lb; retail 40 cents.

December 10, 1833 62 3t.



NEW BOOKS.

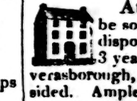
The Headsman, Cooper's new Novel; Village Belles; The Premium, and the Daughter's own Book, for Christmas presents; Dwight's Theology: Clark's Commentary; Jay's Works; Jay's Prayers; Village Hymns: Cruden's Concordance; large 8vo. Bibles; Smith's Key to Revelations; Life of Christ; Cases of Conscience; 8th vol Mrs. Edgworth's Works;

Just received by E. J HALE.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.
December 9. 1833. 62tf.



NOTICE.

TWO or three Journeymen Shoe Makers (good workmen) may find employment, with fair wages, by applying to

W. L. HAWLEY.
December 9th, 1833. 62 tf.

Notice.

AT December Term, 1833, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber having qualified as Administratrix upon the estate of William Smith, *deceased*, will expose to public sale, on Monday the 30th instant, in the Town of Averasborough, and at the Plantation of the *dec'd*, upon a credit of six months, the following valuable PROPERTY, viz.

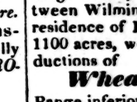
6 likely young *MULES*,

Three HORSES. Stock of CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS. CORN. FODDER, Household and Kitchen FURNITURE Farming UTENSILS, and various other Articles The sale to continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of The purchasers will be required to enter into bond with two good securities, before the property is changed. The NEGROES belonging to the Estate of the said William Smith, will be hired out at the same time, for one year.

Further Notice.

☞ All persons indebted to the Estate, will please to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

SARAH R SMITH, *Administratrix.*



At the same time and place, will be sold at Public Sale, if not previously disposed of, on a credit of one, two and 3 years, the *HOUSES and LOTS* in Averasborough, where on the deceased formerly resided. Ample and sufficient bonds for a title will be entered into by the Heirs. The House and situation is well adapted for keeping a Public House: the Houses, Stables, &c, are in good repair.

SARAH R. SMITH,
December 4, 1833. 62-3w.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable tract of *LAND* with improvements, situated in the Northern extremity of Sampson County, distant about a mile from the line of Johnston, about the same from the Tarborough Stage Route, immediately on the main road between Wilmington and Raleigh, and formerly the residence of Lundy Lee; containing upwards of 1100 acres, well timbered and adapted to the productions of

Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c.,

Range inferior to none in the section. The improvements are a large and commodious

Two Story Dwelling,

Neatly finished and well calculated for Entertainment, with other requisite buildings, all in good condition A sufficiency is cleared to employ 10 or 12 hands to advantage. The situation is healthful and pleasant, with good water and an agreeable neighborhood. Persons disposed to purchase, will please call and examine the premises Terms will be liberal. MOSES COX.

Sampson County, Dec. 3, 1833 62-4w

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his old customers and the public, that he has removed his

BLACKSMITH SHOP,

To the building South of his Dwelling House, where he intends carrying on the business himself, and will furnish his customers with IRON and STEEL, and solicits a share of public patronage.

PETER STANSILL.
Rockingham, N. C., Dec 4, 1833. 62-2w.

GOODMAN'S
HOTEL & FURNITURE
FOR SALE.

THE interest of Mrs. ROGERS in the above Hotel is offered for sale, with the Furniture. Accommodating terms will be made to any responsible purchaser—possession given immediately. This House is one of the best arranged buildings for a Hotel in the Southern Country, and well furnished. For particulars apply to

JOSEPH GOODMAN.
Camden, (S. C.) Dec. 7, 1833. 62 4w.

New Goods.

WE have received our Fall supply, which embraces a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Rorum and wool HATS,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Shoes,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Nails,
Iron and Steel,
Cotton Yarn,
Drugs and Paints,
Patent Medicines, &c. &c.

Which we offer at wholesale and retail, at a small advance for cash, country produce or approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, November 18, 1833. 59-6w.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand,

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833. 59tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in addition to his usual heavy and extensive assortment of GOODS, has, by his fall purchases, added to it, and now can say to his customers and the public generally, that his assortment for the Fall and Winter is complete,—

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING:

3000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
800 sacks ditto,
10 do blown ditto,
20 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
2 ditto St. Croix ditto,
10 barrels loaf Sugar, double refined,
120 bags Coffee, Rio and Cuba,
215 ps. cotton Bagging, heavy 42 & 44 inch.
200 coils bale Rope, *small size,*
15 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
3 ditto English do. ditto,
German and blistered Steel,
6 qr. casks Wine,
100 ps. Sole Leather,
200 kegs Paint in oil, black, brown & white,
150 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 12x14 and 12x18.
2 kegs Putty, Spanish Brown, Copperas, and Madder,
20 qr. cannisters imp., Gun & Hyson Tea,
5 cases do do do do.
500 ps. hollow Ware, assorted, *light.*

—A general assortment of—

American, British & China Goods, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas & Cloaks, Hardware, Cutlery, China & Glass Ware.

The public is respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; and no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction, as regards quality, time and price.

WILL. S. LATTA.

September 17, 1833. 50 3m.

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday, the 12th of December next, at my Residence near Springfield, Richmond County, North Carolina, the tract of Land whereon I now live, consisting of

200 Acres of *LAND*,

With an elegant Farm, well improved, together with my stock of HOGS and SHEEP, Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, Farming UTENSILS, and many other Articles too tedious to mention;—Also, my CROP, consisting of CORN and Blade FODDER. The above tract of Land is of fine quality, in a high state of improvement, well watered and adapted to the cultivation of Cotton and Grain of every description; the Improvements consist of a very commodious Dwelling House, and Kitchen, with all other necessary Out Houses.

Terms will be liberal. Conditions of sale made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE BULLARD.

November 11, 1833. 59-4w.

N. B.—Said premises lie immediately on the main Stage Line, 18 miles east of Cheraw Hill, S Carolina. G. B.

Turks Island Salt.

1500 Bushels Turks Island SALT, in store, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

Sugar.

JUST received, 10 boxes Havana brown Sugar, For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles,* at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to leave North Carolina for some State which will afford him greater facilities for the disposal of the fruits of his industry, offers for sale,

1500 Acres of *LAND*,

Situate in the County of Moore, on Governor's Creek. There is no Land in the State better adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, or Tobacco, particularly the latter. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers; and as I presume that no one will purchase without viewing the Land, I will always be ready to show the same to any person wishing to purchase

WM. THOS. ENGLAND.

Moore County, Nov. 19, 1833. 59-3mortf.



J. CAMPBELL

has for sale, a large and handsome assortment of Gold and Silver

Watches,

of various descriptions and qualities; fine and common fashionable

JEWELRY,

GOLD AND SILVER

Spectacles, Pencils & Thimbles,

SILVER, PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE,

Military Equipments,

Mathematical and Musical INSTRUMENTS,

Together with a great variety of fancy and household ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate; all of which are offered at the lowest prices.

☞ Clock and Watch Repairing and other work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to, at his old Stand, north side of Hay street, a few doors west of Market Square.

Fayetteville, October 29, 1833. 56tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the new block of buildings lately erected by Mr. Joseph Arey, a few doors South West of the Market House, on Gillespie street, and has just opened a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter

Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue and brown Circassians,
Blue, black and green cloths,
Steel mixt and striped Satinetts,
London, Duffle and Point Blankets,
8 and 9 quarter Rose and Mackinaw do.
Russia Sheeting, red Padding, Canvass,
Buckram, Vestings, Swansdown,
Valencia and Merseilles ready made Vests,
White green and red Flannels,
Printed Muslins, Cambrics, Diapers,
Super light fancy Prints; dark ditto,
Book, Mull and Swiss Muslins,
Bobinet Laces, Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Black and blue Gros de-Naps,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
Bleached ditto ditto,
Domestic Plaids and bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and red Cambrics,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots,
Fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' seal Caps,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12,
Crockery and glass Ware.

Hardware and Cutlery,

CONSISTING OF

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Razors, Razor Strops, Boxes and Brushes,
Trace and halter Chains,
Scythe and grass Blades,
Drawing Knives; Nails 4d to 20d.
Collins' and Walcott's Axes,
Hoes, Hammers and Curry Combs,
Long and short handled Pans,
Augers, Hinges and Screws,
Rim and plate Locks; pad ditto,
Elegant white metal and steel mounted shot Guns,

Groceries, consisting of

Brown, loaf and lump Sugar,
Porto Rico and green Coffee,
Imperial and Hyson Tea,
Spice, Pepper and Ginger
Yellow bar Soap
Saltpetre and Alum
Powder, Shot and Lead; Scotch Snuff,

Together with many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JAS. MAHONEY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1833. 56-13t



DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java, } COFFEE.
75 do Porto Rico, }
40 do Cuba, }
135 do St. Domingo, }
85 hhds. Porto Rico, } MOLASSES.
45 do Cuba, }
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,



ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and old or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832. 99-tf.

CHEAP STORE.

New Goods, Low for Cash.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. A. Kimball, Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he is now receiving a splendid assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell on as accommodating terms as can be afforded in this market.

The following comprise a part of his Stock:

Super. black, blue, mulberry, olive, steel mixt and drab Cloths,
Fancy striped, steel mixt and common Cassimeres,
Gray, blue mixt and colored Satinetts,
Blue, brown and black Circassians, and Pongees,
Black satin Levantines, Sarsnetts and Lustring,
Black, pink and white Satins,
Figured thibet Cloths, for Ladies' Dresses, a new and superior article,
Florences, Laces and Ribbons, a variety,
Silk Velvet, silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c.
Black Crape and Barege, a variety,
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, beaver, lined hogskin, and fur-top Gloves,
Ladies' Belts and Swiss Muslin Tippits,
Printed and plain Muslins,
Sup. light and dark fancy Prints, new style,
Furniture do. do. do. do.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols,
Rose, duffle, point and saddle Blankets,
Brown linen table Covers,
Sewing Silk and Thread, a good assortment,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Domestic Plaid and bed Ticking,
Brown Drillings, and cotton Fringe,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every fashion and quality,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur Hats, made expressly for this market,
Ditto and boys' cloth and seal skin Caps, of various fashions.

Together with the above, and other articles too tedious to be here enumerated, will be found, a general assortment of

Groceries,

Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass & Crockery Ware.

☞ Country Merchants and Dealers generally who are desirous of *Bargains,* will please to call and examine his Stock.

ALEX. McIVER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1833. 56*tf.*

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

G. J. STREETY,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, and is now opening in the Brick Store, one door East of R. Maynard & Co's. Drug Store, North side Person Street, an entire new and splendid assortment of French, English, India and American, SUMMER, FALL and WINTER

GOODS.

The following comprise in part my present Stock:

☞ DRY GOODS —Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Sattinetts, Padding, Circassians, Bombazetts, Osnaburgs, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Muslins, Laces and Edgings, New style Prints, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Belts, Fancy and set Ribbons of all sorts, Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs, Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Ladies' & Gentlemen's Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's assorted Hosiery, Gentlemen's Pongee Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Umbrellas, Kid Gloves, Spool Floss and Threads, Sewing Silk, Pins, Needles, Braids, Tapes, Furniture Chintz, Pocket Books, Buckram, Suspenders, Tortoise-shell, Brazilian and Mock Combs of every description, Artificial Flowers and Wreaths, Tooth Brushes, Cologne and Lavender Waters, Buttons, Coat and assorted Pearl Shirt.

☞ DOMESTICS.—Bleached & unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Blue Plaids, Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, &c.

☞ HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Scissors, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Augers, Snuffers, Locks of various kinds, Tacks, Files, Hand Saws, Gimblets, Frying Pans, Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors, Strops, Spectacles, Thimbles, Tea Trays, Shaving Boxes, Soap, Brushes, Screws, Awls, Pincers, Hammers, Hinges, Brass Butts, Brass Knob Locks, Cast Butts, Drawing and Cutting Knives, Scythes, Snuff Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Coffee Mills: *Also,* Iron, Steel, Nails, Hoes, Axes, Chains, Castings, &c.

☞ CLOTHING, &c.—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Cloaks.

☞ SHOES AND BOOTS.—A good assortment of all qualities of Shoes, comprising Gentlemen's, Ladies, Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes and Boots, Gentlemen's Pumps, Negro Shoes, &c. &c. *Also,* Ladies' best quality Satin, Kid, Prunella and Bronze Shoes.

☞ HATS AND BONNETS.—Gentlemen's and Boys' Beaver and Fur Hats, Ladies' Leghorn and New Pattern Straw Bonnets.

☞ FANCY GOODS.—A superior lot of Jewelry, among which are Ear Rings, Finger Rings, breast Pins, pencil Cases, watch Chains, Keys and Seals; also, gentlemen's dirk Knives, of a superior quality, Gentlemen's Walking Canes, with a Rifle enclosed in them, which will carry its ball with great precision 100 yards.

☞ CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.—I have a good stock of the above articles.

☞ GROCERIES.— Loaf, lump and brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Soap, Candles, Nutmegs, Pepper, Alspice-Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Paints, Copel Varnish, shoe Blacking, Molasses, Liverpool Salt, Chewing Tobacco, Liquors assorted; also, bagging, Rope and Twine, Cotton and wool Cards, hair Trunks, castor Oil, Camphor, Salts, white Lead, Spirits of Turpentine, &c., together with a number of articles in the staple and fancy line too numerous to mention; all of which can be had at low prices, by calling at my store, the *FIFTH Door* from Liberty Point, or Stedman's corner, and directly opposite George W. McDonald's Saddler's shop.

G. J. STREETY.

September 9, 1833. 49*tf.*

LUMBER.

50,000 Feet of Lumber

FOR SALE

THE Subscriber has made such alterations in his Mills as will enable him to saw bills of Lumber to any extent, and kind, from 20 to 36 feet in length.

M. McGARY.

Sept: 10, 1833. 49-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.

A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

☞ Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lbs Bacon for sale. W. W.

September 23, 1833. 51tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

REMOVAL.

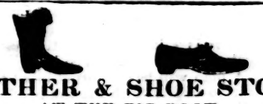
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the large and commodious Store on Hay street, immediately opposite the Lafayette Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Jones Fuller, where they offer their services to the public in their line of business. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of Goods. They will also receive and forward Goods and Produce, and attend to any Agency Business entrusted to their care.

—They offer for Sale—

100 bags Cuba COFFEE,
75 do Rio do.
75 hhds Molasses,
2500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
20 qr. casks Malaga and Sherry Wine,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
50 boxes Soap,
50 reams wrapping Paper,
10 boxes claret Wine,
50 boxes Raisins,
50 casks cut Nails,
50 casks Lime,
Champaigne Wine, Hyson and imp. Tea,
Bbls. Gin, pipes French Brandy, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 49tf.



LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

AT THE BIG BOOT,

4 doors East of Market Square, Person st.

THE Subscriber has recommenced the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and is prepared to fill orders in the above business for any description of article in that line—made out of best materials and of warranted workmanship.

With the above, I will always keep on hand, a general assortment of *Northern Work,* of every description of fashion, kind, and price.

LEATHER.

A general assortment, wholesale and retail.

Sole and Upper Leather,
Best Skirting and Harness,
Kip and calf Skins, of every variety,
Lining and binding Skins, do do.
Coach Linings, Cochineal, blue and black, Hatter's Linings, Shoe Thread, Varnish, Blacking, and general Findings, &c. &c.

As I am determined to do a *Cash Business exclusively,* my customers may confidently expect to find prices corresponding.

W. L. HAWLEY.

☞ N. B. Ready made Work always on hand, and Repairing done at short notice.

W. L. H.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9. 49tf.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, September Term, 1833.

James Moss, John Moss, for himself and as Guardian of Archibald Moss, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, Alfred Randle, guardian of Franklin, Sarah Ann, Robert, Whitson, Eliza and Jane Moss, infants under the age of twenty-one years, Bushrod Lilly and his wife Hannah, formerly Hannah Moss, *against* Willis Williams and wife Mary. } *Petition for the sale of* LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Willis Williams and wife Mary, formerly Mary Moss, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court,* That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer,* a newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, that the above named Willis Williams and Wife, appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be heard exparte as to them, and judgment entered pro confesso.

Witness, *James L. Gaines,* Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Lawrenceville, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1833, and of the American Independence, the 58th.

[57-6w.] JAS. L. GAINES, *C. M. E.*

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Green street, two doors from Mr. Archibald Campbell's, and one door from Messrs. Sandford & Tillinghast's Auction Store, where he has just received from New York, a handsome and well selected assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

All of which, he is prepared to sell low at wholesale or retail, for Cash or most sorts of Country Produce; and hopes, by industry and strict attention to business, to share a part of public patronage.

CHARLES S. JOHNSTON.

☞ N. B.—I shall be receiving additional supplies by almost every arrival. C. S. J.

September 3, 1833. 48tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

Negroes Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 30 or 40 likely Young Negroes, for whom the highest Cash prices will be paid.

NEILL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 6—44*tf*

☞ NOTICE,

To Boat Skippers and others whom it may concern.

THE Eastern Channel at Spring Hill, has been closed by a Jettee and other obstructions, with a view to filling it up, and the Western Channel has been cleaned out, and it is now made the Boat Channel. After passing the Gully Mouth at Campbellton, the Boat Channel runs near the Western Bank until it passes Spring Hill; in passing Spring Hill Shoal, Boats should run within a few feet of the Western Bank of the river.

GEO. McNEILL, *Agent,*
C. F. Nav. Company.

October 28, 1833. 56tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass-head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and offer for sale, at their Stand, a few doors West of the Market House, a full and elegant supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising a variety of *Every Thing New and Fashionable* for the season, which they are determined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves. Amongst other articles,

Their Stock will be found to contain,

Super blue, black and fancy colored CLOTHS,
Blue, black, mix'd and fancy colored Satinetts,
Silk, Velvet, Valencia and other Vestings,
French merino Cloths, Circassians & Bombazetts,
Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Naps, Sarsnet, Florence and other Silks,
Pongees, and French and English Bombazines,
Merino, Angola, Valencia and other Shawls,
Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety,
Irish Linens, Long and Bishop Lawns,
Muslins, of every description,
Thread and bobinett Laces, a full assortment,
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes,
Boy's ditto,
Cloth and hair Caps, a large assortment,
Beaver, silk, fur and wool Hats,
Calicoes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, and other Domestics.

With a variety of other Goods too tedious to be enumerated.

McKINNELL & McMILLAN,
Successors to H. Campbell, Jr.

October 15. 54tf.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

105 Bags Rio and Laguyra COFFEE,
10 hhds. Molasses,
40 kegs Nails, assorted 4d @ 20d.
60 sets Wagon Boxes.

In Store,

Sugar, Salt, Iron, Steel, Castings,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, and Sirup,
35 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
Cotton Bagging, bale Rope, and Cotton Yarn,
2500 bushels of bread Corn, Oats, Flour & Bacon,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce—by

HENRY HORN.

May 28.

JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARIES,

Among which are the following articles:

Peppermint Lozenges,
Mint stick Candy,
Lemon ditto,
Sugar ditto,
Bunch ditto,
Lump ditto,
Barley ditto,
Red ditto,
Toys, assorted,
Cornetto,
Mint Drops,
Rose do
Ginger do
Lemon do
Sugar Almonds,
Large Plumbs,
Small do
Hoar-hound Cake,
Cream bread Candy,
Cinnamon Cakes,
Red Nonpareils,
Yellow do
Green do
Blue do
White do
Assorted Pan Candy,
White rock Candy,
Hoar-hound do
Prunes and Brandy,
Currants,
Cordials, assorted,
Rose rock Candy,
Yellow do
Burnt Almonds,
Carraways,
Cinnamon Sticks,
Secrets &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine,
Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. [illegible]

Fayetteville, August 30.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE of the principal streets, a few rods from the Market House. It has been fitted up suitably for a genteel family, yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the lot, excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN [illegible]

July 30, 1833.

25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d just received and for sale by

March 13

Female Boarding School.

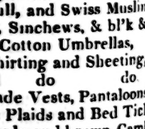
THE SEMINARY for Young Ladies under the Superintendence of Mrs. ANDERSON, in the vicinity of Hillsboro', will in future, be continued on the same principles, under the direction of the Subscribers.

INSTRUCTION in the Ornamental and *Female Education,* particularly *Music* and *Drawing,* will be given by the same experienced and qualified Teachers who have formerly been employed in that Department.

The Session will commence on the 1st January, 1834

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL J. JOHNSTON.

October 15

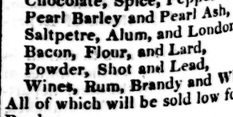


LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

Fayetteville, *N. Carolina.*

THE Subscriber has leased the New Brick House erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and convenient for private families. The Stables, spacious and convenient, shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to merit a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always in* readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats can be secured.

J. W. COOPER.

June 1, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Roundabouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish
Copal and coach do.
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, *Consisting of*

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans,

GROCERIES, *consisting of*

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Kip Skins, which will be exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833.